

From the Carolina Enquirer.  
OBITUARY.

"A great man has fallen in Israel."  
For a truth a good man has been gathered unto his fathers.

The Reverend SAMUEL MARSH died on the 10th day of July, 1829, at the residence of his son in the county of Carroll, Miss. in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and neighbors of the deceased, paid the last debt of gratitude, and the last tribute of earth's respect due to his memory, by following his remains to the family burying ground, on the 11th inst., where his body was laid low in the cold and silent grave.

There is probably no circumstance which illustrates more forcibly the diversity of the judgment of fallible man, and the false estimate placed on those characters, most deserving of notice after death, than the favored subjects of obituary notices. When the illustrious General and distinguished warrior, whose hands have weltered in the blood of thousands of human beings, falls, it is every where ostentatiously announced that a mighty man has fallen. When a great Statesman of distinguished abilities, is summoned to render his final account, before the High Court of Heaven, although his life may have been one continued series of political management and intrigue, the press is filled with animated descriptions of his brilliant qualities. The mere possessor of ill-gotten heaps of shining gold, without a solitary quality of the heart, to entitle his memory to respect, is not unfrequently honored with the same posthumous notices. But when the humble follower of Christ, and the faithful teacher of his Divine precepts, is called to his eternal home, it too often happens that he falls like the unpretending flower of the field, before the harvest man's scythe, unnoticed and unknown, and only receives that limited tribute of respect which is involuntarily poured out over the grave from the overflowing bosoms of a few relations and friends.

Mr. MARSH was born in the year 1751 in the State of North Carolina. In 1761 his parents removed to Edgefield district, South Carolina, where he grew up and resided for 53 years. In his 20th year, he became the subject of converting grace, and found the blessing of perfect love, of which he gave such ample proof, that he was taken into the Baptist Church, and received the ordinance of Baptism. He gave by his irreproachable life such strong evidences of his adoption into the family of Christ, that in the year following he was licensed to preach the everlasting gospel to his fellow men, and teach them the divine precepts of Christianity, as taught by our blessed Saviour. On this occasion, for a truth, the tree was known by its fruit. Under the sound of his voice, hundreds of persons were converted to knowledge of the truth of that pure and undefiled religion so necessary to the salvation of fallen man, who united themselves with the holy ordinance of Baptism, according to the true Apostolic mode. His name is recorded and will be handed down to posterity as one of the distinguished Patriarchs of the Baptist Church.

In 1819 he emigrated, with his family, to the State of Mississippi, and settled in the county of Amite, where he resided until January, 1824; he then removed to Society Bridge, Hinds county; after living there a few years he removed to Tallahatchie, and finally, in 1825, settled in the county of Carroll, where he remained until the day of his death, and continued a faithful and zealous preacher of the gospel, as long as his physical powers continued, with no other reward for his services than that sought by every truly pious Christian, a seat at the right hand of the Great Judge of all the earth, and a crown of glory in the world to come.

The funeral sermon of the deceased was preached in a grove near the burying ground, before the corpse was interred, by the Rev. William Minter of Troy, from Revelations, Chap. XIV and part of the 13th verse—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works may follow them." He not only spoke in his accustomed forcible and emphatic style, but the Rev. speaker was unusually happy in the exposition of the language of the text, particularly in its application to the life and character of the venerable father of the church, whose lifeless body lay before him enshrouded in the habiliments of the grave ready to be returned to the bosom of its mother earth.

From the time that he took up his cross until the day of his death, he never ceased to press forward to the mark of the prize of his high calling, in which he was engaged, with a firm step and determination that never faltered by the way-side.

The mere form of religion was not with him only an occasional exercise, and an outward show of profession at particular times, but it was so completely interwoven among the very fibres of his existence, that his whole course and conduct in life, were disciplined and regulated by the holy precepts of Christianity, and every principle and passion of his nature kept in a state of perfect subjection to his divine commands.

His religion was of that pure and happy character, which steered clear of unbecoming and light frivolities on the one hand, and at the same time never fell into the other extreme of that pharisaical stiffness too often mistaken for the devout feelings of a truly pious Christian, professing to follow in the foot steps and imitate the example set them by our cheerful and lovely Saviour while on earth.

No one detected sin in all its hideous shapes and forms, more than he did; still he knew how to draw a rational distinction between sin itself, and its unfortunate victims, and never blended them in the same uncompromising hatred which often drives the unconvered and impenitent from beyond the precincts of the church, and the hope of mercy. Thus in rebuking sinfulness both by precept and example he seldom or never made an enemy, but entwined around him the cordial love and esteem of all who knew him. Naturally mild, simple and unaffected in his manners, and of an accommodating and generous disposition in more worldly matters, still he possessed a moral and religious firmness, which no earthly power could overcome or even shake. Altho' like the patriarchs of ancient times, he lived to a good old age, his irreparable loss is deeply felt by his relations and friends—but they do not mourn as those who have no hope. His frame was weak and feeble, and he had been on the decline for several years, and could not, according to the common course of human events, have continued long; but his death was accelerated by a fall from his horse, a few days previous to his dissolution from which he did not recover.

His suffering, during the last days of his illness, was borne with christian fortitude, and he often declared that he had no desire to outlive his ability to do good—but was willing to depart and be with his Lord and master, in the regions of eternal bliss. "Texas God that called and changed the storms of life to endless peace!" Farewell! thou honored one; for thou

thou dost sleep silent, till the resurrection morn.

"Yet lives thy memory with us."

#### BANKS.

The sound and safe places for the deposits of the public moneys, so warmly advocated by our opponents, are failing. Every day we hear of some one which refuses the redemption of its notes. Will the public moneys be safe in their keeping? Read and then answer.

#### BUBBLES! BUBBLES!

The State Bank of Alabama has suspended its payments, i. e. failed to redeem its promises, and violated all its moral and legal obligations. Before the failure, the Directors accommodated themselves and their friends to most of its capital—then failed and left the people with printed rags in the place of their property which is thus knavishly stolen from them. What a consoling picture. Another *Shinplaster manufactory* gone.—A Branch of the above mentioned bank at Mobile has gone the way of its mother. The Mobile papers say, that "the suspension came upon our city with a clap of thunder." The Federal members of the Legislature of that State said again and again that "the banks were fully able to sustain themselves against any emergency."

*Beauties of Bankology.*—The Lake Washington bank of Princeton, Miss., has—*itself*, suspended.

The Branch of the Darian Bank, (Ga.) has also suspended.

The bills of the Hawkinsville Bank and of the Monroe Rail Road Bank of Macon are not received in Savannah, and are becoming worthless rags.

*Still they come.*—The Southwork Savings Bank and the Pennsylvania Savings Bank have gone the way of all—*run*!—Miserable in their lives, in their death they should not be parted.

*Out brief candle!*—The Western Bank at Rome, in Georgia, has—*died* again!

*More farthing rush-lights extinct.*—The Banks of Wetumpka and Salem have "doomed their glims."

*Look out for the Empire State.*—The expansion which has taken place the past winter is enormous, more than \$70,000,000 has been put into circulation, and a contraction is now taking place—about 4,000,000 have been called in by the banks and the money market is in a pressure again.

These are the "half way houses" of Henry Clay and Wm. C. Rives—which like their own fortunes, are in a tottering condition. Pretty secure places these for the people's monies! Take them all in all they are "the jest and riddle of the world." "Created half to rise and half to fall, Born but to die."

*Death of another Federal Humber!*—The Bank of Pensacola, says the Mobile Journal of the 27th ult, is suspended specie payments.

*Another Still!*—The Commercial Bank of Vicksburg has gone by the board! It has also suspended.

The officers of these rag-mills should be suspended next—by a rope made of shin plasters. There can be no pity for rogues, who show no mercy, to wretched and defrauded widows and orphans.

Let the Democratic press record the deeds of Rag Barons and Aristocrats and lash the Rascals naked through the world. *St. Clairsville Gazette.*

Among the many changes advanced against our present Administration, and which are used to impair its popularity and usefulness, is the increase during the last eight or ten years of the public expenditures. They have formed the fruitful subject of attack against Mr. Van Buren, and have constituted the gem of much of the malignant invective and eloquent verbiage of the Federal orators in Congress. Seizing on the aggregate amount of appropriations, without specifying the items, they endeavor to deceive those who have no access to the details, into the belief that the public treasure has been squandered for private purposes, when, in fact, the expense has arisen from the increased responsibilities of Government. The many Indian wars, the extinction of Indian titles, the removal of Indians, erection of fortifications, increase of army and navy, arsenals, public buildings, &c. and at the same time even the indemnities received from Naples, France Spain, and Denmark, have been classed under the head of expenditures, for, as they were paid into the Treasury, it required an appropriation before they could be distributed among the claimants. So also of the several sums invested by appropriation for the Chickasaw Indians in 1836 and 1837, and the amounts paid to merchants out of the Treasury for drawbacks on duties. The increase of our population, new territories, the admittance of new States into the Union, the extension of our diplomatic relations, the printing, and protracted sessions of Congress, have conspired to enlarge our expenditures; but all these expenses sink into insignificance when compared with the waste of public money caused by the insatiable demands of internal improvement—that legalized piracy, which looks on Government as a mere engine to raise money; which tramples on our Constitution, and which destroys the distinctive attributes of State sovereignty. Let then, those in Congress who have made the appropriations be held culpable; and let the Whigs, who in common with their distinguished leader, consider internal improvement as a proper subject of legislation answer to the people! Of this violation of right the Re-

publican party are guiltless. They have on every occasion resisted it; yet by the logic of Whigism they are held guilty of every appropriation, whether it be millions to erect a National Road, \$2,500 to pay an inquisitorial committee's expenses at New York!

From the N. York Sun.  
TEXAS.

Cavalierly as Texas and some of the N. Orleans papers are in the habit of talking of the strength and security of that infant republic, and much as they ridicule the idea of an invasion by, or any serious annoyance from Mexico, we have before us evidence that the real feeling in that quarter, on those points, is far different from that which is put upon paper for the public eye, and the information of the U. States and other countries. There is, we are satisfied, a large share of deceit practiced by the Texas papers at least on the subject; doubtless as much with a view to encourage emigration and thus increasing the numbers and strength of their population, as for any other purpose. And we are constrained to express our apprehensions that they will soon stand in need of all the strength they can obtain, by means of force.

The evidence above alluded to is a letter from a Lieutenant in the Texian navy, dated on board the steam ship Zavala, Galveston, June 8th, to his cousin, a respectable physician of this city. The brief extract which we make from it will show the reader how near Texas is to blockading Mexico, as it was a few days since boasted she would do. The Lieutenant's letter while it shows the preposterous character of much of the news that reaches us from Texas, betrays apprehensions as to the force Mexico is about to bring to bear against Texas, which, in our estimation, are greatly exaggerated. We doubt, whether, even allowing the most perfect harmony and union to be restored between the lately belligerent parties of that country, Mexico could bring into actual service 15 of the 40,000 troops spoken of by the writer. He says:

"I embrace this opportunity to say to you, that this may be my last chance of communicating with one who occupies so large a share of my affections. You have probably heard, ere this, that I have become a citizen of this new republic, which entitles me to 300 acres of land, and the two soldiers' claims which I purchased in New York, making in all 1600 acres. This I have, within a few days, been called upon to protect from an invading enemy. The Mexicans since adjusting their affairs with France and putting down the federalists have sworn to subdue Texas, and have raised 20,000 troops to sail against the 20th of this month, to blockade our seaport towns, and as large a number to join all hostile Indians, to attack us by land. Our little band of republicans have drawn their swords, and sworn upon the altar of God, never to wear the yoke of despotism. Though our numbers do not equal one-fourth those of the enemy, still we feel equal to the combat. Our navy is yet small, but we daily appreciate its strength. Volunteers from the U. S. are expected, and will be heartily welcomed; [so we should think] and if they come in time to save our infant republic they will be entitled to a home in our Elysian Fields.

Although, as we before said, we do not believe Mexico could command one half of the above number of troops, still we doubt not that she will embark a sufficient force in this expedition to give the Texans their hands full of business; if, indeed, not sufficient to fully accomplish the object of the invasion. We have been fully of opinion, from the start, notwithstanding the cry of "peace, peace," which has come from that quarter, that Texas would be the theatre of as sanguinary and desperate a struggle as has ever been witnessed, before Mexico would relinquish her claim to it. Our belief it seems, is now destined to be realized; and we may shortly expect to "hear thunder" from that delightful but "badly got up" neighbor of ours.

**EMANCIPATION EXPERIMENT IN JAMAICA.**  
We have never given much credit to the motives of the British government in emancipating the slaves in Jamaica, nor have we ever entertained but one opinion as to what must be the result of the experiment. Much as visionary enthusiasts may say in denunciation of any political distinction between the blacks and the whites, it will be found impracticable and impossible for the two races to reside together in a state of social and political equality, as for the "Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots."—One or the other must yield, and will yield. If the blacks are not servants to the whites they will be masters to them. Let Eng and carry out her policy to the extent which appears at present to be indicated, and the time is not far distant when no white man will be permitted to live upon the Island unless he be some fanatic who has commended himself to the especial grace and favor of its black rulers.

The Charleston Mercury, in noticing some articles which have recently appeared in the Jamaica Royal Gazette, an emancipation paper, and the organ of the colonial government, presents very fairly the condition of the colony, the evident tendency of this experiment, together with a great many facts upon which it would be well for our abolitionists to reflect seriously. Universal suffrage is now openly advocated there, and it is undoubtedly the intention that it shall be adopted. When this is done there will be about 300,000 black voters to about 16,000 white ones, being more than eighteen to one. Who can believe for a moment when the power is thus completely thrown into the hands of the negroes that they will not use it, or that they will allow their former masters to participate at all in the strength of it? An instance is furnished which illustrates their disposition in this respect, and the manner in which they will improve the right of suffrage, when once extended to them. In the Vestry of St. Catharine, at the very seat of government where they have the numeri-

cal power, they have excluded nearly every white christian from membership. It is natural that they should do so, and the only question, we repeat, in a country where the two races reside together, must be which shall rule the other.

As to the effect likely to be produced by the domination of the emancipated negroes it is shadowed forth in "the general decline of prosperity in the island, the disorder and obstinacy of the blacks, the uncertainty and extravagant price of labor and the utter discomfort of living in a state of perpetual disorder and vexation which have already induced some of the sugar planters to attempt to dispose of some of their estates." Another good cause for alarm may be found in a fact stated by the Royal Gazette, that immense quantities of fire arms are purchased by the negroes and carried into the country that they generally travel in many parts of the island, with a short gun resembling a carbine and a cutlass each. The Mercury says of the English politicians that they have sowed dragons' teeth thick and wide over the land, and its readers may judge whether this has any relation to the coming crop. It also predicts that "the cultivation of sugar which has so enriched the island and benefitted the world, must be abandoned, and that the wealth it has poured upon Jamaica will vanish with it. The change from wealth to poverty will be sudden and disastrous, partaking of the character of violent revolution, and if barbarism is by an unchangeable law of nature the unvarying penance of even gradually decreasing industry, what must be the darkness that shadows the pathway of this blighting desolation."

If the mad fanatics who are in favor of following the Jamaica example in this country are capable of reflection, we trust they will give to these facts their due weight. We need not say that we are as strongly opposed to the principle of slavery as any of them. We should rejoice to have the evil eradicated. But the idea of immediate emancipation and of an equality of social and political rights, is wild and visionary in the extreme. "The God of nature has drawn the line of demarcation between the two races in more ways than one, far deeper too than the mere color of the skin, and why should we dare to change his design and thwart his all wise purposes? We should gladly see the blacks all free and happy, but this can never be except in a community by themselves.

From the N. York Sun.  
MR. VAN BUREN'S RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

The arrangements which had been made by the Convention appointed to superintend the honors extended to the President on his arrival yesterday, were carried through in good style; and altogether the day was a perfect fete-day to more than two-thirds of our whole population. Indeed, from 10 o'clock in the morning till evening the concourse of people which lined Broadway and the streets through which the procession passed, filled the Battery and blocked up its principal approaches, exceeded those of the most general turn outs we have ever witnessed, and was scarcely equalled by that which welcomed the venerable predecessor of the present Chief Magistrate. The military turned out in their utmost strength, and in a style which did them great credit.

At 1 o'clock exactly, the steamer Utica, which had been selected for the purpose, and was decked out with a great profusion of colors, &c. started from Jersey city, having on board the President and suite, the Committee appointed to escort him to the city. The Utica passed down the river, outside the North Carolina, which opened her iron throats as the Utica passed her, and gave the Admiral of our Navy a splendid salute, which was followed by salutes from the various forts of the harbor, and from the artillery on the Battery. The Utica came to anchor in Castle Garden, and there landed the President, who was received in the Saloon by the Mayor, the chairman of divers committees, &c. by one of whom he was addressed on behalf of the citizens, and to whom he replied.

The President and his escort then proceeded to review the troops on the Battery, after which the whole took up the line of march stated in yesterday's Sun. The President rode bareheaded, on a horse, instead of in a barouche, and the consequence was, that his progress was greatly retarded by the crowd which constantly pressed upon him on all sides, and which it was impossible for his immediate attendants to keep off. Indeed he appeared to come very near being dragged off his horse several times. He rode well, however, and looked well, though somewhat fatigued towards the last of the route.

The procession of horsemen and open carriages, which immediately followed the President, was very numerous, and presented a highly respectable appearance, both in its members and equipage. A little before 5 in the afternoon, the President and his suite entered the Park, where the former dismounted, and was conducted to the Common Council chamber, where he was received by the whole Common Council, and where he was briefly addressed by Ald. Talmadge. The President replied briefly, but appropriately and feelingly, expressing great gratification at the cordiality of his welcome to the city. He was then conducted to the steps in front of the City Hall, where the military passed him in review. The troops then separated and dismissed, and the President and his suite re-entered the Hall where refreshments had been provided, of which he must by that hour, 6 P. M. have stood in considerable need, having partaken of none since 9 o'clock in the morning, at Newark, where a cold collation had been provided for him. The President had not yet left the Hall when we closed our columns. What further proceedings are to be had in his behalf, will probably be promulgated in the organs of his political friends.

Time, care, and the perplexities of an active political life, have wrought a great change in the personal appearance of Mr. V. Buren, since when, fifteen years ago, he used to sip his tea at his parlor window in his

mansion in New Market street Albany, and smile his beautiful neighbor over the way.—The gay, cheerful, "happy-go-lucky" expression of his countenance then wore, has given way to the effects of toil, anxiety and care—now experienced, while the "black skin, golden figure" he then flourished, has become that of a portly old gentleman, with well fringed hair, and but little of it. Well, such is the game of life; and he as well as the lowest of us, must approach its termination submissively if not willingly.

**ANCIENT MEXICAN SKELETONS.**—The singular formation of the human skeleton, and the vast extent of some of the cemeteries in Mexico, seem to speak of former and distinct races of men, long preceding any animals or traditions handed down to us. A grove, containing nearly one thousand dead bodies, has been discovered in a place called the Bolson de Moctama, a little to the north of Durango. They seem to consist of family groups, the old and the young being deposited together, and appear to have been there for centuries. They are all enveloped in cloths, rudely resembling the swathing of Egyptian mummies. The cloths are of different qualities, but generally of a fine texture and of various colors, it is still in good preservation. The corpses are all in a sitting posture.—N. Y. Sun.

**LIBERTY.**—Liberty is to the collective body of a nation, what health is to every individual body.—Without health, men have no pleasure in life, without liberty, no nation can be prosperous or happy.—N. Y. Sun.

**STILL IN THE FIELD.**—Col. R. M. Johnson has written a letter, stating that he has not declined being a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but that if his political friends prefer another he will cheerfully submit.—N. Y. Sun.

**For the Marshall Republican.**  
**NAVIGATION OF THE TALLAHATCHIE.**

At a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette county, held at Wyatt on Monday 22nd July 1830, Col. James Alston was called to the chair, and Dr. R. O. Carter appointed secretary. The chair briefly stated the object of the meeting, and on motion of A. Gilles it was unanimously—

Resolved, That the citizens of Lafayette county will commence removing the obstructions out of the Tallahatchie river on Monday next.

Resolved, That all who feel an interest in the navigation of the Tallahatchie be requested to aid in the improvement by labor or money.

Resolved, That persons acquainted to suitable subscriptions be requested to send early action to enlarge the amount already subscribed, and report to the general superintendant.

Resolved, That with a view to promote the object of this and previous meetings, a general meeting be held at Wyatt on Saturday the 31st of Aug. next.

Resolved, That any surplus funds shall be appropriated to the line below Nelson's Mills.

Resolved, That J. P. Speed, A. Gilles, Jas. Brown, G. W. Buford and A. Peterson be appointed Delegates to attend a meeting on Thursday, the 25th inst. at Belmont and that they request the citizens of Pamlico county to co-operate in said improvement.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published and that the Secretary furnish each of the papers published at Holly Springs with a copy for that purpose.

JAS. ALSTON, Chairman.  
R. O. CARTER, Secretary.

**For the Marshall County Republican.**  
North Mt. Pleasant, Miss.  
**THE GALLON LAW.**

Mr. Editor—I am one of those citizens of the Empire State that take a lively and deep interest in the prosperity of our State; in a moral, agricultural, commercial and political point of view; and I have heard some things said and have read some things which have been written, about the gallon law, so called; but I have not heard or read a single argument founded in reason, law or political economy against the act of assembly, prohibiting the sale of spirits in less quantities than one gallon; indeed all that I have read on the subject, has been mere baroque and senseless abuse neither intelligent, interesting or informing, and although I am deeply engaged on my little farm yet I purpose (as more better qualified seem disposed to take up the subject) to examine it on its merits and offer some thoughts and arguments in support of the act. The act may be said to be rough in some of its details and oppressive but a more mild and less uncompromising act would have been entirely disregarded; nothing but the fear of incarceration will deter men from dealing out death and destruction by the drink, that yields them a profit, nothing but a powerful effort can arrest a powerful evil.

It is said it takes away our liberties! I say what! yes the liberty for a few voracious fellows from establishing a public nuisance for their own private advantage! yes public nuisances destructive of the peace and harmony and happiness; yes the virtue of the neighborhood in which they are located, it is subversive of our best interest, and to say nothing of the abuse of character by drunkenness, fighting, quarreling, obscenity, profanity, and bestiality; with the whole concomitant train of disgrace and infamy that follow in the wake. My blood runs chill, my soul sickens at the recollections of the past.

It is a heavy drain on our country as well in useful productions, as in dollars and cents. We will make our calculations in support of this assertion by using 25 of these little or sub-bells in Marshall county (which I know is short of the number that have been in operation at some times) 25 of these shops will on an average require 50 men to attend them and must consume at least two gallons each per day, and this will require eight men and they of the strongest class to drink and keep up. All this is put at the lowest point, because it must be an every day business.